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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

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(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1049612

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ROMIL DWIVEDI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

केंद्र
Centre

MUMBAI

Akhamat
27/8/22
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- ~~Hindus~~ Classical music of India owes its legacy to treatise of Natyashastra (200 - 300 A.D.). The Indian music owing to its rich traditions and cultural vibrancy varies from regions to regions, but can be broadly classified into three types:

- Hindustani music
- Carnatic music
- Folk music

i) Hindustani music - Predominantly popular in Northern India, hindustani music is vocal-centric and follows a unique rhythmic style. Eg - Dhrupad, Khayal, Thumri. It also encompasses a rich tradition of Gharanas.

ii) Carnatic music - It is popular in Southern India and accompanies a melody-based musical style. Some of the instruments used as differ

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from Northern India and music is usually linked to religion and mythology.

III) Folk music – Music developed from the local traditionals forming regional music style.

Reflection of cultural traditions

I) Use of local heroes – Eg – Birsa Munda in songs of Munda tribes

II) Local events – Regional music capitulates local events of importance such as marriages, kinships, cutting of crops.

III) Variation of mythological characters – Lord Krishna celebrated in many forms.

IV) Continuity of traditions and social cohesion

V) Concentrated around local fairs and festivals

Eg – Ambubachhi mela.

Local music, dance, theatre forms are just ~~as~~ extensions of cultural traditions of people

x

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – Working class movement in India followed a unique trajectory in the India's freedom struggle.

(Pre – 1914 era) – Bharat Shramjeevi (1870) etc.

i) Movements were limited and focused on specific demands. Eg – Reduction in number of working hours, improvement in working conditions etc.

ii) Against specific policies of government eg – Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891

iii) No separate demands for women and children rights

iv) Unorganised and therefore uninspiring.

Changes in movement due to

- Modern education
- Rise of working class worldwide
- Inspirational leaders
- Russian revolution
- Formation of parties such as CPI

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(Post 1914 era) — Eg - AITUC (1920)

i) Organised and agenda - driven.

ii) Integrated with national movement. Eg - Formation of All India Trade Union Congress (1920)

iii) Attention of leaders. Eg - Gandhiji's role in Ahmedabad Mill Workers' Strike

iv) Assertive in nature. Eg - Trade Disputes Act, 1926 recognized right to form trade associations and unions

v) Business class synergized with demands of workers. Eg - ~~Business~~ Bombay Plan

Thus, synchronization of workers across regions helped form a broad-based movement for worker rights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - Gandhiji came to India in 1915 after a resounding success in South Africa against British. Gandhiji considered Gokhale as his guru which can be seen in various strategies adopted by him :

i) Use of non-violence

ii) Regular discussions and deliberations with the government

iii) Broad-based strategic policy and demands supported by evidences.

However, Gandhiji also exhibited strategies which can be sensed as a continuation of Tilak's policies :

i) Use of mass-based movements

ii) Finding inspiration in traditional

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Indian values and scriptures. Eg - Vedas

III) Villages as ~~tests~~ of self-sufficient units.

IV) Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation movement was seen as the extension of Home Rule movement of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

However, Gandhiji differed from B.G. Tilak on account of following -

i) abstinence of non-control means

ii) self-control and self-discipline

iii) Communal harmony.

iv) Inculcation of all classes

As Judith Brown said, Gandhiji took as much time as he wanted, taking elements from every leader to ~~launch~~ launch a broad-based independence movement in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans - As per IPCC, (6th Assessment Report), Oceans' level have increased by as much as 21 cm in last 50 years. Many ecological systems such as coral reefs which have been present in ocean for millions of years are getting threatened. The loss of these ecosystems is attributed to the loss of memory of oceans.

Causes of changes in oceans

i) Climate change and global warming

ii) ~~Some~~ ~~pla~~ Effluents from rivers and waste discharges from cities

iii) Acid rain

iv) Spillage from ships

v) Extraction activities in sea (sand mining, trawling)

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vi) Over-fishing

vii) Eutrophication

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Consequences of human-induced warming

i) Change in oceanic circulations and water distribution throughout the globe due to rise in sea-level

ii) Many species including coral reefs which thrive on shallow waters are depleting

iii) Acidification causing bleaching of corals

iv) Corals host a variety of flora and add to tourism and recreation activities which is getting affected

v) Eutrophication leading to overgrowth of organisms causing dead zones

vi) Affected oceanic currents affecting weather events across the globe.

Thus, oceans acting as circulators of life are losing its hold and in a way its memory.

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5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans- Soil amendment is the process of change in the profile of the soil of a particular region. Usually, soil amendment is done naturally by the weathering and erosional forces such as wind, water, etc. However, due to anthropogenic intervention the recharge capacity of the soil has been affected. Thus there is a need for soil amendment.

Benefits of soil amendment

i) Recharging the nutritional capacity of soil.

ii) Increases usage of land which is left or discarded as waste.

iii) Enhancing nutritional security by improved yields

iv) Boosting farmer's income.

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v) For infrastructure purposes, soil amendment can be done to provide a stable layer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges associated with it

i) ~~Des~~ Disrupting the natural environment of the region.

ii) Associated flora and fauna get displaced or destroyed.

iii) Long-term implications may be far more disastrous than short-term benefits.

iv) Proliferation of new disease carrying microbes and rodents. Eg - onslaught of rodents in Malaysia due to change in land use pattern.

v) Yield may get reduced due to extraneous circumstances due to change in water table, climatic patterns etc.

Soil amendment in a particular region needs to be thouroughly tested for possible implications before put for a wider use.

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6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – National Hybrid Power Policy, 2018 envisages an amalgamation of ~~power~~ solar, water and hydrological power plants in India to alleviate shortcomings of each other. Wind and Energy synergy has been the prime focus.

Advantages of hybrid power plants

i) Judicious use of land

ii) Low down-turn time (Solar – at nights and wind – due to non-windy season)

iii) Utilisation of single grid for power evacuation to provide a consistent source of power to consumers.

iv) High Capacity Utilisation Factor (CUF) and Plant Load Factor (PLF) for

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hybrid plants (40 – 50%) which is abysmally low in case of standalone power plants (20 - 30%).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges

i) High technological requirements and cost associated with initial setup.

ii) Calibration and recalibrations required for synchronisation of energy from different sources.

iii) Wake effect (in wind power plants) and solar panel degradation (in solar power plants) can act as PLF dampeners.

iv) Finding a common site with both energy sources is difficult

Thus, a collaborative and calculative approach is needed for comprehensive evaluation of viability of such projects.

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7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – Van Allen Radiation Belts are formed in the atmosphere due to residual impact of solar radiation in the upper layers of atmosphere.

Focus on their study

i) Information about the interior of the sun

ii) Impact on the geomagnetism of earth

iii)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – ~~Most~~ Marital rape in India is not criminalised under the CrPc Act. It is a long-awaited change required in the Indian society ~~due~~ as –

i) Women's rights and reproductive rights cannot be subjugated to marriage.

ii) Rate of marital rapes as per NCRB is very high with growth of 8% in last five years. COVID-19 further accelerated the grim situation

iii) Necessary to maintain the sacred balance in the institution of marriage.

iv) Empowerment of women/marriage partners allows free expression of their capabilities and abilities.

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v) Reduces mental burden on women by allowing them an empowering tool.

However, the same can be used against the intended goals as below—

i) Filing of wrong cases as seen in several dowry cases.

ii) Further oppression of women for not reporting such cases or even deaths

iii) Filing of cases removes any chance of negotiation available between the couples (not necessarily a disadvantage as there is no negotiation possible which can rectify or justify rape)

iv) Affects familial and societal bonds and upbringing of children.

Benefits of provision of marital rape outweighs its shortcomings. Hence, it should be implemented in true letter and spirit with necessary checks and balances.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - Care economy involves the economic resources, primarily labour, utilised for the caring of the children, old-age people, disabled and others needing special care including care of the family in Indian context.

In India, 65% of women were involved in care economy as compared to 21% of men as per the TISS report of 2021.

Challenges associated with care economy

i) Unpaid work - In India care work is largely unpaid

ii) Disproportionate burden on women - Pink-collarisation of the sector

iii) Discrimination - Care work is treated as

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subordinate and not-output oriented.

iv) Lack of political will - in spite of several programmes, necessary political will is not present to support the care economy.

Steps taken to address them in India

i) Care-centric legislations - Legislations such as NCPCR, old-age acts by states such as Kerala provide due recognition to the economy

ii) Constitutional values - Art. 47, 23, 24, etc. give prominence to sections needing special care

iii) Role of philanthropic organisations and NGOs Tata group recently launched an app for old-age people to form social bonds

iv) Healthcare and Education interventions such as Atal Bima Yojana, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan etc. Need of the hour is to change these legislations from welfare-based to rights-based.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- As per World Bank, Learning poverty occurs when a child aged 10 years is unable to read and write in any language. In Indian context, it is attributed when a children of 5th standard is unable to read a text from 2nd standard (ASER)

COVID-19 caused many educational disabilities to students which has led to rise in learning poverty in India.

Causes of rise in learning poverty

i) Technological interventions were unable to provide quality education as desired in classrooms.

ii) Digital divide and rural-urban divide led to skewed outcomes in learning disabetil abilities.

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iii) Absenteeism, dummy classes and lack of proper evaluation further exacerbated the problem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Implications

i) Detrimental to demographic dividend

ii) Waste of knowledge-acquiring and skill-learning years of children

iii) Widespread social implications such as unemployment, poverty in future years.

Way Ahead

i) Incorporation of a comprehensive and relevant curriculum

ii) Focus on basic skills and digital skills

iii) Inculcation of similar ethical values such as discipline, self-confidence etc. by parents as are given in schools.

iv) Timely evaluation of students.

Learning poverty has the inauspicious potential to reverse all the goods in Indian society since independence.

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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – Mural traditions in India hold a very significant position in Indian art and cultural life.

Mural traditions or artistic elements in South India were first seen in Buddhist and Jain caves which were later imbibed by other religions also.

i) Ajanta caves – Wall fresco paintings in Ajanta caves are probably first evidences of mural art. Paintings in the caves range from Jataka stories to courts, paloces etc.

ii) Ellora and Elephanta caves continued the tradition of Ajanta caves but consisted

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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syncretism of Jain and Hindu religions as well.

iii) Dravida style architecture – Starting with rock-cut architecture of Pallavas to culminating with well-adorned temples of Hoysalas and Vijaynagar kingdom.

iv) South Indian temples were intricately featured with art forms, paintings on the inside walls of temples.

v) Temples were also a hub of artist-teacher-assistance apprenticeship and passing on the traditions to students.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Characteristic features

i) Secular as well as religious

ii) Use of new features such as mineral colours in place of natural colours of North India

iii) Extensive use of gold and other embellishments

iv) Usually, driven by royal courts or under the patronage of temples

v) Signified cultural vibrancy

Mural arts, just like, Georges Weber said, provide a deep understanding of our culture driving us to their times and leaving us in awe of their culture.

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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - Indian nationalism what was an extensive force which resulted in our independence developed in various stages.

- Till 1857 (Dispersed)
- 1857 - 1917 (Moderates, Extremists, Revolutionaries)
- (1917 onwards) (mass-based)

Indian nationalism in 19th century was a product of cultural modernity due to

i) Emergence of Indian intelligentsia - western education and rational outlook made people aware of their rights

ii) Western Education - Western education provided much needed transformation in

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Indian society.

III) Social changes – Sati Abolition Act, Female infanticide Act etc. helped catalyse the emergence of nationalist thoughts

IV) Development of press and modern infrastructure led a wave of nationalism

V) Moderate leaders and Renaissance leaders believed in the "goodness" of Britishers and followed the policy of prayers, petitions and protests.

Yet, Indian nationalism was supported by indigenous factors

1) Orthodox and religious protectionism grew in the same way.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) Radical and Extremist leaders wanted to assert their rights on their own terms

iii) Widespread discontentment for British policies among masses – peasants, workers, soldiers.

iv) Independence mutiny of 1857 was driven by various factors – all of which were almost internal.

It is argued that development of INC was also a safety valve mechanism by British, but actualisation of INC by Indians ~~by~~ to form one of the largest independence movements in the world cannot be undermined.

———— × ————

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – Environmentalism, as defined by UNEP, is the electric current that tends to ~~current~~ counter the overloaded electric wave of carrying capacity of environment.

In India, environmentalism has been practiced by ~~in~~ inhabitants and tribals since ages. However, with the onslaught of imperialist forces nature – man relationship has been transformed in several ways. This has resulted in many movements in India. Some of the post-independence movements are below –

1) Chipko movement – It started in 1973 which gained prominence in international order due to participation of locals

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

especially women in saving ~~f~~ forests and ecology.

ii) Save the Himachal – In H.P. and Uttaranchal, the movement gained prominence to save Himalayan region from overfelling of trees and anthropogenic activities.

iii) Appiko movement – It was developed in Karnataka in the lines of Chipko movement

iv) Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) – Led by several NGOs this worked for the rehabilitation of forests as well as the people.

v) Niyamgiri Hills – Tribes such as Dongria Kondh fought against the mining projects of Vedanta to protect

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their deity – Niyamraja which they believed resides in the region.

Environmentalism in India has given rise to many acts such as Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 etc. This signifies the central position environment holds in the minds of people and policy makers.

The need of the hour is to enforce strict implementation of laws, create awareness among the masses and formulate policies for safeguarding our environment rights.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – The failure of the Republics and Jacobins led to the emergence of Napoleon and monarchy in France post – French Revolution. Napoleon adopted several ~~territories~~ strategies to capture Europe and seize power in a similar manner as strategised by Alexander.

Continental blockade was one of such strategies where Napoleon tried to capture popular routes, both land and sea, to control international transport and communication.

It was an ill-conceived strategy because –

1) British were superior in terms of military might in the sea.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) Number of overseas territories held by Britishers was large. Many-a-times vessels were use to sail under the flag of local kings / governments though they carried British goods.

iii) Napoleon was continuously facing challenges in its home turf.

iv) To continue with continental blockade, Napoleon had to hold West-Asian countries for a longer period which was difficult considering the tropical and sub-tropical conditions which Europeans were not used to.

Yet, the strategy had its benefits

i) Economic embargo, though short-lived, affected Britishers.

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ii) Suez Canal region became the major bone of contention between French and British. French were subsequently able to negotiate a treaty which is assumed to be an extension of Napoleon's policies

iii) Napoleon rose as a major power.

iv) Control of economic routes found Napoleon many allies.

Though unable to help Napoleon find its desired goal, continental blockade policy helped sustain the ambitions of Napoleon for some time. The overwhelming demand of such policy led to downfall of Napoleon.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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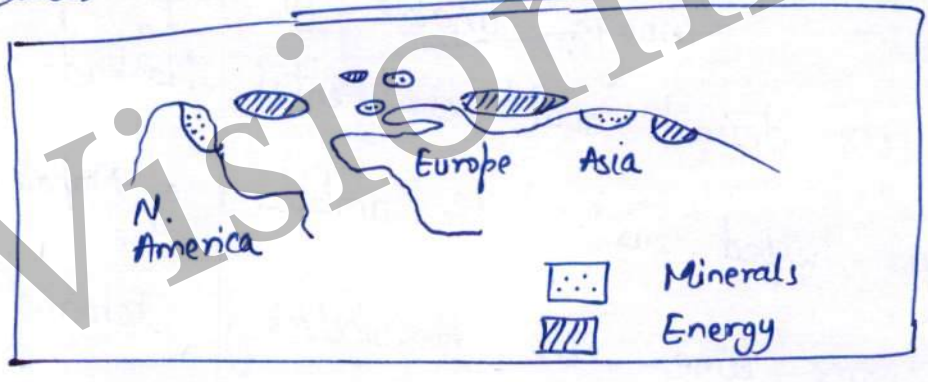
15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – Arctic region is one of the coldest regions of earth, under permafrost for all seasons of the year. Due to its peculiar nature and atmosphere, it is quite inaccessible. However, it holds one of the largest reserves of minerals and energy resources. This causes the Arctic Paradox.



Distribution of mineral and energy resources

1) Oil and gas – Arctic region holds a significant amount of oil and gas reserves especially near the Siberia

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region.

Eg- Russia used the Nordstrom 2 gas pipeline to avail its benefits

ii) Potential reserves - As per IOC, Arctic sea region may consist of 7% of entire oil and energy reserves.

iii) Minerals - minerals such as cobalt, tungsten and rare earth metals such as yttrium, scandium etc. are expected to be present in huge deposits as indicated by geological mappings.

iv) Permafrost protection - Permafrost protection has allowed many elements to be held in non-contaminated environments for thousands of years.

Eg - Mercury, Uranium. (Strategic minerals)

Paradoxes related to Arctic Region

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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i) Absence of a comprehensive treaty like Atlantic region.

ii) Extraction of minerals and energy resources can be disastrous for ecology and affect climatic patterns.

iii) Presence of disease-forming microbes in the region. Eg - 2010 Anthrax in Siberia region

iv) Cost and technology required is very high

v) Region is already threatened by climate change.

Utmost care should be taken so that extraction doesnot result in exploitation of environment

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16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - Cryosphere region of the earth constitutes of polar ice caps, ice sheets, glaciers, ice masses on the sea and other water forms existing at the sub-zero temperature.

Importance of cryosphere

i) Maintaining heat balance
ii) Facilitating water cycle
iii) Protectors of climatic patterns
iv) Sources of water bodies
v) Give rise to a unique array of flora and fauna

Changes in cryosphere

- Anthropogenic activities (construction, tourism, pollution)
- Climate change (global warming)
- Change in atmosphere patterns, ocean circulations

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

(A) On the ecosystem

i) Distortion of heat balance - as ice caps reflect incoming solar radiation

ii) Vicious cycle

Global warming → Cryosphere changes → Global warming

iii) Karakoram anomaly - intensification of cryosphere in the region

iv) Rise in sea levels causing change in oceanic circulations

v) Threat to environment and wildlife

(B) On the people

i) Sea level can cause flooding and coastal erosion

ii) Extreme weather events

iii) Reduction in water flow of water bodies

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iv) Depletion of fishing zones

v) As per CDRI, it can cause $15 trillion impact to economy by 2050.

Measures to tackle

i) Check on anthropogenic activities such as construction, etc. which affects ecology

ii) Afforestation to reduce global warming

iii) Use of green technologies in vehicles

iv) Pollution curbs in industrial discharges

v) Follow a sustainable lifestyle.

It is imperative that SDGs should be imbibed by every citizen as a goal to achieve.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – Urban flooding is the floods experienced in the urban regions primarily due to natural causes but excerbated by anthropogenic causes. Hence, a disproportionate impact is experienced in the cities.

Eg – Mumbai Floods (2017)
Chennai Floods (2019)

Causes of urban floods

i) Extreme weather events – flash floods, cloud bursts etc.

ii) No proper water drainage or evacuation facility

iii) Coastal storm surges

iv) Overflowing of rivers due to dam releases etc.

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Risk to urban ecosystem

i) Cities are lifeline of a country's economy. Floods cause reversal of infrastructure progresses.

ii) Green zones are submerged which further cause other events such as Urban Heat Island effect

iii) Loss to lives and livelihoods

iv) Foundations of several structures are negatively affected.

v) Critical infrastructure such as transport facilities, hospitals, schools etc. stop functioning amplifying the effect of floods.

Measures to be taken

i) Flood mitigation and response teams should be formed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) Unclogging of drainages and sewerages of the cities

iii) End-to-end water evacuation capability of cities should be strengthened

iv) Channelization of surplus-water to water-deficit areas. Eg- as done during Aswan dam construction over Nile river.

v) Formation of Early Warning System and Emergency response teams

vi) Awareness and training

vii) Alternate critical infrastructure assets

viii) Construction of shelters.

Use of hazard-safe materials and proper training about risk mitigation strategies can help alleviate the impact of urban floods.

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18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - Sand is one of the vital minerals used by humans in the construction activities to develop economic infrastructure. In countries like India where non-wooden infrastructure has been adopted, role of sand becomes more important.

Role of Sand

i) Construction of houses and buildings.

ii) Used in the construction of dams as a stability provider.

iii) One of the majorly used minerals in the earthquake resistant structures as it acts as shock-absorbers.

iv) Use in construction of roads and highways.

Thus, sand is one of

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the major facilitators of infrastructure development.

However, the role of sand in the crucial ecosystem services cannot be neglected -

i) Provides development of beaches which facilitate development of an entire set of new ecosystem.

ii) Tourism and recreation activities

iii) Sea-animals and plants are dependent on sand for various processes. Eg - laying eggs.

iv) Provides a bottom layer to the oceans for benthic wildlife to grow and thrive

v) Stable layer in the oceans also facilitate movement of ocean currents above it.

vi) They are rich deposits of minerals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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such as polymetallic nodules

vii) In land-based ecosystems, sand can easily fill crevices and cracks providing stability to natural structures.

viii) Desert ecosystems are dependent on sand-based landforms.

Thus, it can be established that sand is essential both for economic development and ecosystem services. Hence, the sand mining should be sustainable with avoidance of bottom trawling and heavy dredging. Wastelands and land degraded areas can be focused upon to obtain sand.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans - In India, urban planning is a very late incursion which joined the Indian development discourse when most of the major cities and metros like Mumbai, Delhi etc. had already achieved their carrying capacity and were on the brink of overwhelming.

Challenges in urban spaces

i) Population growth due to migration and other pull factors

ii) Decline of green zones

iii) Pollution (India holds 4 cities in top 10 polluted cities of the world)

iv) Rise of urban slums

v) Absence of basic infrastructure like transport, hospitals, etc.

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vi) Congested cities causing unsafe structures

vii) ~~Small~~ Vehicular traffic

viii) Growing inequalities

A small trigger event can cause cascading effect in the urban regions, affecting livelihoods as was seen during COVID-19 pandemic

Reforms required in urban planning

i) Growth of more cities outside the ambit of metros (Smart Cities Project)

ii) Central commond centre to cater to all the infrastructural needs of the people

iii) Proper housing for slum people (urban housing for all)

iv) Waste segregation and disposal facilities

v) Utilisation of private sector to build monitoring tools and assist in municipal activities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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vi) Basic amenities to urban poor

vii) MGNREGA - like program for urban poor to be utilised for clearing / construction of municipal infrastructure

viii) Special programs for marginalised sections

Urban cities in India showcase an exemplary paradox of marked economic growth and social reality. Economic growth without any planning is worse than no growth as has been witnessed in rise and fall of various civilizations. Urban planning has been a part of Indian society since Indus Valley Civilisation. It is high time that we adopt the same sincerity to augment cities as cradle of our civilisation

— x —

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20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans – Feminist movements across the world can be divided into three types –

i) Assertive – women rights based

ii) Marxist – family and capitalism causing exploitation of women

iii) Radical – men and women are supposed to be antagonistic. (Eg – Shulamith Firestone)

In India, feminist movements followed a unique trajectory. It started with small women-centric movements as can be witnessed as:

i) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar – Establishment of women schools, widow remarriages

ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Sati Pratha Abolition

iii) Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule – Emancipation of women

and others.

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However, full fledged women or feminist movements in India started in early 20th century which were organised by various business leaders and ~~upper~~ upper-class intelligentsia.

i) All India Women's Congress (AIWC) – Established by the support of Margaret Cousins

ii) Indian Women Conference led by Lady Mehrji Tata and others.

The above feminist movements were limited in action because –

i) No clear-cut aim of rights or goals that needed to be obtained

ii) Step-sister of men's conferences

iii) Non-inclusive – no integration with Indian masses

iv) No efforts to counter social evils, and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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oppression of women

v) Women leaders such as Pandita Ramabai, Sarojini Naidu worked at individual level but were unable to form a broad-based women movement.

Emergence of leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Annie Besant led to participation of women in social movements in large numbers. Their participation led to emancipation of our nation, but emancipation of women in its truest sense is still questionable.

Till date, it is still hard to define a full-fledged feminist movement in India which can be identified as one of the forms of women movements given at the start of the answer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1049612

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ROMIL DWIVEDI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

MUMBAI

Aslamant
27/08/22

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans – Dr. N.K. Singh (Chairman of the 15th Finance Commission) recently said that seventh schedule of the Indian constitution needs to be revised.

Need for revision

i) Unfair to states with more subjects in Centre List. (Article 246 – List (I) – 100 subjects, List (II) – 47 subjects)

ii) Concurrent List is more or less a Centre jurisdictory region

iii) Doctrine of Pith and Substance has often being unfairly utilised by Centre. Eg: Recent farm laws

iv) Art. 249 and Art. 250 – allows Centre to legislate on State subjects under certain conditions.

v) Residuary powers lie with Centre.

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Opinion of various Commissions

i) Rajamannar Committee – High-powered committee should be formed to decide subjects on list

ii) Venkatachaliah Commission, NCRWC and Punchhi Commission – Lists need to be rationally distributed. Reasons should be given by each party while legislating on any subject in concurrent list.

iii) N.K. Singh – Except taxation, all residuary powers should lie with states.

iv) Doctrine of Colorable legislation should be strictly adhered to.

Hence, subjects under lists of Seventh Schedule need to be revisited to allow more room for States to achieve their welfare goals, with restraint and supervisory role of Centre.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans – Indian justice system is plagued by a number of issues including the number of pending cases which is as high as 2.3 crore. In this regard, online dispute resolution (ODR) can prove to be an effective tool, but it has its own set of complexities which was seen during COVID – 19 pandemic when the system was put to test.

Issues with ODR

i) Lack of necessary digital infrastructure
ii) Multiplicity of legislations in India require a necessary human intervention
iii) Lack of trained personnel
iv) Almost 85% of pending cases are with subordinate courts where lack of infra-

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- structure is amplified.

v) Less awareness among common people and element of mistrust.

vi) Judges aren't accustomed to online delivery system

vii) Exposure to online hacking of records which may distort facts

Way Ahead

i) Development of an umbrella agency to monitor online delivery system across courts under Supreme Court.

ii) Proper training to court personnel

iii) Sensitizing common public about online delivery systems.

e-conciliador in Brazil is an effective ODR system which resolves around 80,000 cases a month. Hence, ODR mechanisms have the potential to provide speedy and consistent delivery of justice.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans – India follows a unique style of federation, a holding-together federation. Article 3 of the Constitution states that India is a indestructible union of destructible states. This is seen in the constitutional division of powers causing Centre-state disputes.

Reasons

i) Skewed federalism in favour of Centre

ii) More number of subjects in Centre and Concurrent Lists than State List. Even then, Centre is allowed to encroach on State's powers under various circumstances.

iii) Residuary powers lie with Centre.

iv) Emergency provisions turn India into a unitary state

v) President's rule – Used more than 125 times in India

vi) Investigative agencies – NIA, CBI, ED

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work across the state borders.

VII) Non-partisan role of governor

VIII) Military powers - Art. 355 allows Centre to protect states. Eg- AFSPA

Recommendations by various Committees

I) Rajamannar Committee - High-powered committee to revisit distribution of powers and Centre-State relations.

II) Venkatachaliah Commission, NCRWC and Punchhi Commission - President's rule should be sparingly used as a last resort.

III) Sarkaria Commission - Governor should act in a non-partisan way.

IV) Various SC judgements - Centre and State should act in collaboration.

Hence, platforms like Zonal Council, Inter-State Council, NITI Aayog, GST Council, etc. should be used to perpetuate a collaborative federalism.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - Lobbying is a policy of promoting one's interests by appealing or motivating those in policy-framing roles of government. It is an acceptable practice in many Western countries such as US.

Lobbying - Arguments in favour

i) A suitable law will enhance control over activities which are hitherto going on in Indian Parliament in secret.

ii) Lobbying by organisations such as FICCI, CII will enable effective framing of policies

iii) Lobbying will actualise contribution of civil society.

iv) Evident-based lobbying will help in welfare measures. Eg - Allowing usage of a certain drug for treatment of disease.

v) Strengthened democratic fabric

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Arguments against

i) Increase the politician - business nexus and will breed corruption

ii) Difficult to monitor lobbying activities

iii) Lobbying organisations are themselves undemocratic with narrow interests

iv) Voices of the few in place of voices of unrepresented

v) Role of third-party state actors may get increased.

vi) May lead to anti-developmental activities

Eg: Greenpeace in Kudankulam Project

The experience of lobbying worldwide has been a mixedbag. Hence, lobbying should be adopted in a piecemeal approach and only in non-strategic sectors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) are the software platforms and tools developed using open-source technologies without any licensing requirements for distribution.

Importance

i) Economies of scale can be achieved swiftly

ii) Less cost and low data privacy issues

iii) Easy to adopt, modify as per the requirements

iv) Decentralised technological softwares are built on open-source platforms.

Govt. used open-source technologies to built several applications like UMANG app, COVID-19 Biomedical Waste App etc.

Low prevalence of FOSS

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i) Current network of open source tools may not offer all tools. Eg- Aarogya Setu App was built on proprietary technology and subsequently its code was made open-source

ii) Limited technological support

iii) No reliability or less reliability of tools due to various beta issues, and endless ongoing debugging

iv) Less awareness among end users

v) Marketing of open source tools is poor.

vi) Building proprietary software using open source is difficult.

vii) less integration with services such as AWS etc.

Free and Open Source Softwares (FOSS) need substantial investment and leveraging of government technologies like Aadhaar Stack, ONDC to built viable technology solutions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans- As per UN, Non-governmental organisations are philanthropic organisations, civil associations, environmental organisations, interest groups and others working with a non-profit cause in their constitution.

NGOs are part of civil society groups which can work for the betterment of society in following ways -

i) Providing voice to the voiceless - underrepresented communities, marginal sections

ii) Making governments aware about ground realities. Eg - Bangalore groups raising concerns about loss of water bodies

iii) Bring development and welfare agendas to the forefront

iv) Influence policy-making

v) Act as a conduit between people and

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the government.

vi) Many NGOs such as Clinton Health Access Initiative, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation work alongside government to bring changes in the society.

vii) Implementation of government programs

viii) Providing necessary research and sector-specific inputs (FICCI, IBA)

Shortcomings of NGOs

i) NGOs are themselves undemocratic

ii) Vested interests. Eg- Greenpeace in Kudankulam Project

iii) Money-siphoning allegations under FERA. 30,000 NGOs were shut down alone in 2018.

NGOs and DFIs have assisted governance in India since independence. They have helped people to represent their demands and positions for various social realities, acting as a social safety-valve.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – As per WHO, a healthy person is not just free from diseases, but she is physically, mentally and socially fit. Mental health in India often bore a stigma attached to it which is slowly diminishing.

To mainstream the mental health, Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 was passed by the Indian government. However, its implementation is affected by various reasons –

i) People are still shy of accepting mental health as a disease.

ii) Social stigma attached to the depletion of mental health as someone who is lunatic

iii) Lack of mental health facilities and mental health professionals

iv) Less awareness among general public

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v) Insurance companies do not cover mental health problems.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Govt. Initiatives

- Mental Healthcare Act, 2017
- Manodarpan
- Suicide and stress helplines

Contemporary Relevance

- COVID-19 pandemic has excerbated mental health related problems such as isolation, stress, etc.
- However, this has also led people to come forward and accept. Mass quitting and quiet quitting are outcome of this phenomenon

Way Ahead

- Mental health should not be treated as a question mark in our capability (means) but it should be a means as well as an end to a good happy life.

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8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans– MGNREGA, one of the largest employment programs in the world has been a resounding success in various parameters. ~~The~~ This was witnessed during COVID – 19 pandemic when reverse migration led to an increase in number of people seeking jobs, almost all of whom were absorbed by MGNREGA.

This has led to an ongoing debate that a similar scheme should be implemented in urban regions as Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (UEGS).

Arguments in Favour

I) Substitute of universal basic income to the urban poor.

II) Alleviating poor living standards of urban poor especially slum conditions

III) Labour can be utilised for development of infastructural, national and municipal

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assets.

IV) Step towards fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goal.

V) Ready reference model in terms of MGNREGA to emulate.

Arguments against

I) Urban workers are skilled. Usage of them in non-skilled job is demographic wastage

II) More stress on exchequer

III) Will reduce the differential between villages and cities leading to additional migration

IV) Additional stress on limited resources of cities

V) Delay in payments (as seen in MGNREGA) can be disastrous for urban poor.

The change from welfare-based to rights-based employment schemes should be accompanied by training in skill development and evidences that such scheme will benefit cities as a whole.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) was formed as a regional organisation by India and its neighbours as a substitute to SAARC and excluding Pakistan from regional grouping. It consists of India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand. ~~and~~

Objectives

i) To facilitate technological and economic cooperation around the region

ii) To provide regional stability

iii) To grow cooperation for political, environmental and economic aspirations of the group.

Evaluation

i) BIMSTEC was initially supported with frequent meetings and exchanges. Subsequently,

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group meetings have reduced to a bilateral level.

ii) India - Bangladesh relations have strongly developed while other bilateral relations are still catching up. Eg: Start of logistics line between India and Bangladesh,

iii) India - Myanmar - Thailand project developed ~~under~~ ~~U~~ as an offshoot to the organisation is progressing very slowly.

Contemporary Relevance

- Incursion of powers such as China demands a convergence of BIMSTEC countries
- BIMSTEC countries can form a regional grouping to develop South - Asian region and facilitate trade with South - East Asian countries.
- Regional supply chains to counter any disruption.

BIMSTEC can play a strong role in aspirations of India to become a global leader.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans – Gujral doctrine was developed under ex-President I. K. Gujral's tenure as a diplomatic leader / minister. Gujral doctrine envisages universal cooperation (in piecemeal approach) to achieve common objectives.

Features

i) Development of cooperation: Bilateral → Regional → Asian → Global

ii) Minimum interference and maximum interaction at diplomatic level

iii) India should develop along with its neighbours. Given its size, India can share ~~take~~ responsibility ~~of~~ with ~~affd~~ neighbouring nations. Eg: India – Sri Lanka

India – Maldives

Relevance

Amidst the development of a multi-polar order and threat of China

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in the region, Gujral doctrine becomes very relevant.

Cooperation between nations is essential for checking the advances of China.

Eg- China's debt diplomacy.

China has extensively invested in the region under Sea of Pearls and Belt and Road Initiative.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – Officers of the Parliament uphold the spirit of legislative constitutionalism in the Indian Parliamentary system. These include Speaker of the House, Deputy Speaker, Additional Speakers and Secretary General of the House.

Importance of the officers

i) Maintaining decorum of the house

ii) Providing conducive platform for deliberations and discussions required for rule-making.

iii) Overseeing day-to-day and administrative processes of the Parliament

iv) Speaker / Deputy Speaker acting as the

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presiding officers of the house.

v) Ensuring that business of the house is conducted according to the constitutional provisions and rules of the house

vi) Casting a deciding vote in case of a deadlock (by Presiding Officer)

vii) ~~Maintaining~~ Maintaining rules-based order

viii) ~~by~~ Referring matters to parliamentary committees

Constitutional ~~&~~ and statuory provisions

i) Tenth Amendment Act, 1985 - Deciding on the defections of the legislators

ii) Office of Speaker is not subjugate to leader of the majoritarian party

iii) Following parliamentary tools such as assent on bills before introduction to the house.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iv) Decision on the money bill in case of Lok Sabha

v) Selection of head and composition of parliamentary committees

vi) Privileges extended to a speaker cannot be reduced during his tenure.

vii) Selection of Speaker is done through a democratic party of legislators in the house.

However, impartial functioning of officers have been questioned due to them being invariably selected from the majoritarian party. Good international practices such as relinquishing party membership, ethics-based supervision can be implemented to augment non-partisan role of Parliament officers.

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12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – Finance Commission is a constitutional body setup every 5 years under the Article 280 of the constitution. It provides for the devolution of funds between Centre and States.

Importance of Finance Commission

i) Balancing fiscal federalism
ii) Impetus to states and centre finances
iii) Catalyser for government schemes
iv) Non-partisan devolution of funds under a comprehensive framework

Recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

i) Devolution to States – States share has been reduced to 41% from 42% as envisaged under ~~42%~~ 14th finance Commission

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) Emergence of new factors such as performance of demography and ecological considerations have been considered.

iii) Income distance – Share of income distance has reduced.

iv) Devolution to 6th Schedule regions – First time a finance commission has recommended funds devolution to 6th Schedule Areas. This was one of the recommendations of Xaxa committee for tribal administration

v) Proportion of central sector and women-specific schemes has remained constant.

Hence, Finance Commission under Dr. N.K. Singh has tried to maintain a healthy equilibrium between Centre and

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States and their performance. The need of the hour is to alleviate following concerns –

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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i) Non-binding nature of FC leads to non-implementation

ii) Utilisation of funds – As on 2018-19 only 36% ~~of~~ out of 42% share of states was devolved (as recommended by 14th FC)

iii) Lack of devolution of funds to local bodies

iv) Discriminatory use of special category of states

v) Cesses and surcharges are not a part of divisible pool.

The above concerns need to be ~~judicial~~ judiciously addressed to provide fiscal autonomy to states.

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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans – Model Code of Conduct is enforced by Election Commission of India prior to election of any government body in India. It is enforced from the declaration date of schedule of elections and remain active till the results date.

It is a convention and does not have any statutory backing. Model Code of Conduct's statutory backing can contribute following towards free and fair elections –

i) Strong deterrence to people violating the rules

ii) Increased trust among the people about the electoral processes

iii) Increased participation of the people.

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IV) Power to the EC to effectively enforce rules along with punitive powers

V) Upholding the spirit of democracy

VI) Monitoring of election funding and vote-bank politics

VII) Ensuring free and fair elections.

VIII) Prohibiting criminal activities

However, statutory backing to Model Code of Conduct only cannot resolve all the issues of electoral processes in India. It needs to be accompanied by overhaul of the structure of Election Commission by providing them auxiliary powers –

I) Deregistration of a political party violating MCC

II) Criminal cases pending against leaders need

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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to be reported exhaustively.

iii) Individual audit of ~~a~~ political parties and candidates

iv) Donations above a certain limit needs to be disclosed.

v) Spending of star campaigners should be separately ~~resourced~~ reported

vi) Use of public resources by ruling parties should be effectively checked.

Election Commission needs to be provided new teeth to effectively eschew the malpractices of elections.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – Competition Commission of India was established under Competition Commission of India (2002) which replaced the Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices of India Act.

Functions of CCI

i) Promote healthy competition
ii) Prevent monopolistic and oligopolistic tendencies
iii) Safeguarding the interests of consumers
iv) Promoting small players of the industry
v) Checks to ensure unfair trade practices
vi) Supervising mergers and acquisitions (M&A) activity of the industries.

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Need to revamp

CCI is a common body which works across the sectors and often clashes with other regulatory agencies such as RBI, SEBI, etc. Moreover, a generalist approach may need not capture all contours of all sectors. Hence, a ~~re~~ revamp is required in the CCI.

i) Need – Clashes with other regulatory bodies

Change – ~~Rexa~~ Inclusion of representatives of other bodies as part of consultative committees

ii) Need – Generalist approach

Change – Incorporating sector specialists

iii) Digital scenario – Behemoths like Amazon, Microsoft, Facebook (FAANG etc) are on an acquisition free controlling a majority chunk of digital world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Change — Checks and active monitoring to control privacy of data, disproportionate pricing and exploitation of small digital players

iv) Ecosystem development to facilitate growth of domestic digital players leveraging vibrant startup ecosystem of India

v) Formulation of a Data Protection Authority (DPA) along with other regulatory agencies.

vi) Collaboration with other international agencies. Eg: Global Minimum Tax by OECD countries

vii) Comprehensive reporting of business models of large digital players (on a regular basis) to check pivots on their business strategies

Industry 4.0 and Web 3.0 demand a renewed CCI (CCI 2.0)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans- Whistle-blowing mechanisms are new additions to Indian democracy, although they have been a part of Western world's discourse since ages (from Rockefeller's secretary to Edward Snowden).

In India, owing to diversity and plurality, whistle-blowing can act to provide ~~rights~~ primacy to rights of individuals in both public and private spheres.

Importance of whistle-blowing

i) What cannot be reported directly can be reported directly

ii) Brings accountability and transparency

iii) Acts as a deterrence

iv) Assertion of people's rights and

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proper utilisation of resources.

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Dark side of whistle-blowing mechanism

i) Anonymous reports lead to unnecessary and scrupulous reportings

ii) Often, whistleblowers are threatened

iii) Obtention of information through non-legitimate means

iv) Affects rights to privacy

v) Institutional measures - punitive measures for disclosing information etc. have been adopted by various institutions.

Hence, there is an urgent need for the protection of whistle-blowers because -

i) Identity protection of whistleblowers - To be disclosed only in front of relevant authorities.

ii) Protection - Protection to whistleblowers

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till the matter is resolved or a concluding action has been taken.

III) No punitive action should be taken against the person for whistle-blowing.

IV) Whistleblowing in an institution should be encouraged for healthy growth of any organisation.

Reporting of non-warranted events and actions act as the healthy contributors to the governance of the organisation. Good governance ensures a strong grievance reporting and redressal mechanism.

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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans – Cooperatives are the cornerstones of a village and self-sustaining rural economy. They were promoted to bring necessary changes in post-independent Indian economy and are enshrined under Article 43(B) of the DPSPs. Under 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, right to form cooperatives has been made a fundamental right.

Importance of cooperatives

i) Promotion to village economy
ii) Access to better credit
iii) Purchasing power is improved
iv) Integration of resources to realise economic development
v) Boost to small, medium and cottage

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industries

vi) Growth in self-confidence of people

vii) Special focus to sectors such as agriculture, dairy, poultry etc.

However, cooperatives are marred by various problems -

i) Politicisation of cooperatives

ii) Giving importance to self-goals rather than cooperative goals

iii) Multiplicity of legislations

iv) Credit is primarily being extended by cooperative banks who are laden with NPAs.

v) Abandonment of cooperatives

vi) Contribution to economic growth has been negligible.

Steps taken by government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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i) Making right to form cooperatives a fundamental right

ii) Bringing urban and inter-state cooperative banks under RBI regulations

iii) Formation of a central cooperative ministry

iv) Special focus on auxiliary sectors of agriculture - animal husbandry, poultry etc.

v) Lending to cooperatives as a priority sector lending

vi) Use of NABARD etc. for better coverage of cooperatives

vii) Emergence of micro-finance institutions and FPOs under the ambit of cooperatives

Cooperatives have the potential to transform the rural economy. They need to be effectively channelized.

X

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans – Public - Private - Partnership (PPP) model has been harnessed in India to gain significant strides in infrastructure development of the country. Eg - HAM projects, TOT projects etc.

India's healthcare system suffers from various laxities with healthcare spending being close to 1.3%. Role of PPP becomes of great importance to increase interventions of India's healthcare system.

1) Development of network hospitals - New government hospitals can be setup and given to private players to operate, as common to hospitality industry, for a given period of years. The payment to private players can be fixed in the form

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of annuities. Erosion of revenue risk will facilitate participation of players.

ii) Development of tertiary and secondary facilities in rural and remote areas.

iii) Training to doctors : India's doctor to patient ratio is 1: 1333 as against 1: 800 to 1: 1000 recommended by WHO.

Use of ~~docto~~ private players and private medical hospitals to provide in-house as well as field trainings can be encouraged.

iv) Insurance coverage - Insurance coverage of Indian population is one of the lowest in the world.

v) Integration with government schemes - Role of private players can be linked with ambitious government schemes like PM-JAY, JJY, etc. Gaps in these schemes are

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because of poor implementation which can be outsourced to private players.

vi) Focus on women, child and geriatric care

vii) New research and development facilities for drugs and pathologies

viii) Private investment can bring a variety of specialists like oncologists etc. from foreign countries.

However, it should be noted that ultimate aim of private party is profit-seeking. Profit-seeking shouldn't be done at the expense of health of patients. Hence, a strict monitoring policy should be in place with provisions like permanent blacklisting.

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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans - New Education Policy, 2020 developed on the basis of various committee recommendations in the education sector over the years. Some of the key features of NEP are:

i) Developing a curriculum framework for the vocational education of students

ii) Pedagogical structure as 5+3+2+2.

iii) Multiple exits at the collegiate level

iv) Integration of various courses at the collegiate level.

v) Skill-based competencies and evaluation

Aims

i) To achieve gross enrolment ratio of 100% at primary level and 50% at secondary level by 2030

ii) To impart skills-based knowledge

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iii) To provide provisions for instructions in mother tongue for education

iv) To reduce school drop-out rates

v) To develop a common higher education commission (HECI) except legal and medical

vi) Depositories of school data

vii) To facilitate continuous learning of students

viii) To provide a common exam for the students to reduce burden for children.

Need for integration with other policy initiatives

i) Multiplicity of education legislations in India which may overlap with NEP, 2020

ii) Role of research and development in science and technology can be augmented only ~~be~~ by a complementary increase in such facilities and laboratories.

iii) Linkage with agencies such as National

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Testing Agency (NTA) needs to be outlined.

iv) Multiple scholarship schemes are availed in India which need to be enumerated under a common portal to derive maximum benefit of NEP, 2020 [e-scholarship portal]

v) Complementary development in infrastructure schools is required.

vi) Teachers and trainers need to be adequately trained and sensitised about goals of NEP, 2020

vii) Education regulators like NCERT, CBSE, UGC, etc. need to ~~common~~ come in a common platform to ideate and devise strategies.

To truly implement NEP in letter and spirit, a great collaborative thrust is required.

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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans- Industry 4.0 and Web 3.0 have allowed humankind and countries to leapfrog miles ahead in technological advancements. This becomes crucial in case of India which bypassed manufacturing/secondary sector growth to become a soft power. Digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies are bringing changes in the fields which India cannot afford to miss to retain and augment its soft power.

Need of techno-diplomacy

i) Technological inventions work across the porous borders.

ii) Digital conglomerates like Google, Apple, Amazon etc. have captured the entire global digital ecosystem.

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III) Proliferation of fake news and, role of non-state parties and state parties in its proliferation

IV) Asymmetric warfare

V) Critical infrastructure such as banking, telecom are prone to digital attacks

VI) Dependence of India on other countries for electronics and telecom equipment (including rare earth metals like Lithium etc. required for such equipment)

Eg: China holds 90% of rare earth metals and supplies 40% of electronic equipment worldwide (along with Taiwan)

Way Ahead

1) India needs to further techno-diplomacy by forming coalition of nations to ensure global supply chains that can prevent disruption in case of disruption of current supply chains (including China).

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ii) Geological mapping of rare earth metals and extraction of the same using national and international technologies. Eg: Lithium in Rajasthan and Karnataka

iii) Collaboration with global agencies such as G-7, OECD to counter ever-pervasive nature of digital conglomerates

iv) Strengthening data protection rules and framing a comprehensive policy

v) Necessary cyber tools and counter-attack capabilities

vi) Setup of alternate and emergency systems including military controls, communication and banking networks

Technologies like SWIFT were taken away by the owning countries in spite of it being a global common during Russia-Ukraine war. This necessitates that India builds its own indigenous capabilities to deal with the world at its own terms.

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